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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

CONSCRIPTION.

SUGGESTED ABOLITION
THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

LONDON, December 6th.
Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said the British representatives of the Peace Conference would demand a general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES OF
OCCUPATION.

FIRST MONTH'S MAIN
TENANCE.

AMSTERDAM, December 6th.
The French Armistice Delegate at Spa has demanded ninety-eight million marks for the first month's maintenance of the Anglo-French armies of occupation.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SINN FEINNERS AND THE
RULING OF THE SPEAKER.

LONDON, December 6th.
There are 256 soldier candidates standing for election.
Sinn Feinners will not take seats and will not draw salaries, under the ruling of the Speaker, and their deposits will not be refunded.

WAR PRISONERS. ATROCITIES.

PERPETRATORS TO SUFFER.

LONDON, December 6th.
Sir Eric Geddes, in a speech at Reading, declared that men guilty of the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated upon our prisoners and civilians in invaded countries, must be tried and, if condemned, put to death.

ALLIES CALL FOR ENERGETIC
ACTION.

PARIS, December 6th.
M. Marcel Huin states that very grave incidents have occurred at the war prisoners' camp in Saxony and that the Allies are calling on Marshal Foch to act most energetically.

COMPELLED TO MAKE A LONG
MARCH.

COPENHAGEN, December 6th.
The Politiken relates that a large number of British war prisoners were compelled to make a long march to Stettin where the German authorities were in a state of confusion. They ultimately ordered the Britishers to march back to Altdammer. The Britishers refused, whereupon the Germans brought up machine-guns and threatened to mow them down. The Britishers remained unaffected and ultimately secured a train.

THE EXTRADITION OF THE
KAISER.

SEMI-OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

PARIS, December 6th.
It is semi-officially confirmed that the Inter-Allied Conference in London agreed to the necessity of obtaining the extradition and trial of the ex-Kaiser.

THE UNION OF SERBIA AND
MONTENEGRO.

PARIS, December 6th.
A message from Agram states that it was the National Assembly in Montenegro and not the Skupstina which decided to depose King Nicholas and unite Montenegro with Serbia.

MEAT PACKERS INDICTED.

ILLEGALLY RESTRAINING
TRADE.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.
The Federal Trade Commission has submitted a report to Congress charging five big meat packing companies with combining to restrain trade and illegally controlling the sale of live stock and fresh meat.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WELLAND
CANAL.

TO BE RESUMED.

LONDON, December 6th.
It is officially announced that the enlargement of the Welland Canal will be resumed immediately as part of a reconstruction programme involving the expenditure of some millions of dollars and involving 2000 men.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

DIRECT CANADIAN REPRESENTATION
DEMANDED.

OTTAWA, December 6th.
Mr. Bowell, President of the Privy Council, in a speech at Port Hope, Ontario, strongly demanded direct Canadian representation at the Peace Conference.

Mr. Bowell added that if only one Overseas representative was able to participate, that representative should be a Canadian, as Canada is the largest and oldest of the Dominions.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Duke of Grafton is dead.
He was a K.G., C.B., D.L., J.P. Baron Arlington, 1864; Earl of Arlington and Euston, Viscount Thetford and Ipswich, Baron Sudbury, 1872; Hon. Esquerry to the King; late Goldstream Guards; General, retired, 1891; Hereditary Ranger of Whittlebury Forest, Northamptonshire; Esquerry to Queen Victoria, 1849-53; Hon. Esquerry, since 1892 to late King Edward VII. and to King George V. He was born June 22, 1821, entered Harrow, and joined the 80th Rifles, 1837; Coldstream Guards, 1839; served in the Crimea (severely wounded at Inkerman).

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S SPEECH.

GERMAN NAVY'S HUMILIATING
END.

LONDON, December 6th.
The speech of Admiral Beatty, made on board H.M.S. Lion, before the First Battle-cruiser Squadron left to escort the German Fleet to Scapaflow for internment, has now been published.

Referring to the German surrender, Admiral Beatty said: "It is a pitiable and horrible sight to see these great ships being shepherded like sheep by the Grand Fleet. We expected them to have the courage of those whose work lies upon the great waters. We expected them to do something for the honour of their country. I am sure the sides of this gallant old ship, which have been well hammered in the past, must have ached even as you and I have ached to give them another taste of what we intended for them."

"Their humiliating end was the sure and proper end to an enemy who has proved himself so lacking in chivalry, and his strategy, his tactics and his behaviour have also been beneath contempt. His end is beneath contempt and is worthy of a nation which was waged war in the manner in which the enemy has waged war."

PEACE DECLARED BY SPRING.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S HOPE.

WASHINGTON, December 6th.
President Wilson, in opening Congress, said that he hoped peace would be declared by the spring.
He also said that a new Naval programme was desirable because it was unwise to adjust America's programme to a future world policy which at present was undetermined.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 6th.
The Silver Market is quiet.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY.

STORMY MEETING OF SOVIETS.

ALGERIA, November 30th.
A telegram from Berlin states that at a stormy meeting of the Great Berlin Soviet, in the Reichstag, various speakers referred to the circumstances in the Russian Revolution and the speedy conviction of the German Emperor.

Half-Schlesinger denounced the differences between the workers and the soldiers and said that a Central Council for the Empire would shortly be formed.
It is supposed that General von Hindenburg and General Groener had yesterday again declared their unreserved support to the Government.

THE MAGISTRACY

LARCENY OF SAUSAGES.

A small Chinese boy was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of dried sausages.
A Chinese constable deposed to arresting the boy in Queen's Road Central. The defendant was carrying the sausages. When witness questioned him, defendant said he was carrying the sausages back to his master's shop, but later made another statement to the effect that he took them from the basket of a hawk in the Western District.
A previous conviction having been proved against defendant, he was sentenced by Mr. Wood to seven days' hard labour.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

A Chinese summoned a constable for stealing an envelope containing \$5 from his pocket.

Complainant said he was walking along New Market Street when defendant in company with others came up on his left side and put his hand in his right-side pocket. Witness immediately grabbed him, but defendant broke his hold and ran away. He was arrested by a constable who saw him running up the street.

Defendant said he had had a quarrel with some persons and was running away from them when he was arrested by the constable.

Defendant was discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence.

CAPTURE BY POLICE RESERVIST.

Snatching things from defenceless little girls and making off with them seems to be the favourite occupation of the budding young Chinese criminal, judging by the number of cases which have been occupying the attention of the Police Courts of late. The latest instance occurred yesterday when a Chinese man was carrying a one-year-old baby along Queen's Road West. A Chinese boy came up behind them, snatched a cap which the baby was wearing, and ran up the road.

In Court this morning, when the culprit was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, Henrique d'Aguino, a Police Reservist, gave evidence to the effect that he heard the cry of "Snatching" and chased the culprit up Cheung Chow Street where he captured him.

The snatcher was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in bed of the last day.

THE MURDER OF SERGT. LINFIELD.

PRISONER COMMITTED FOR
TRIAL.

The case in which Sardulab Khan, an Indian constable of the Naval Yard Police, was charged with the murder of Sergeant Linfield came to a conclusion yesterday afternoon. After the Indian Sergeant-Major and Master Alim, another sergeant, who were recalled at prisoner's request, had reiterated their former statements to the effect that prisoner had told them that at the time of his arrest he was unjustly treated, Mr. J. R. Wood informed the prisoner that he would stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions, to be held on December 18.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

SIR—I would thank you if you would allow the following to be inserted in the columns of your valuable paper for information of those concerned in reference to the gift of a motor car for the American Society in connection with the Bazaar of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. I beg to make known the fact that the donor's name is known to me, only to me and that the name which appeared in some of the local papers is not the name of the donor. As there are some false impressions current in the Colony, and to remove the offences caused by them, the donor of the car, I name states that the car was given outright to the Society, the whole of the proceeds to be the property of the Society for the use of the poor. Hoping this will dispel any wrong impression which some persons or persons have been led to form by their ally, and shaking you for the sake of your valuable paper, I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. R. WOOD.

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THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

[By M. ALBERT THOMAS (the famous Socialist Statesman).]

Many months ago President Wilson launched upon the world his magic formula: "Society of Nations." As a matter of fact, he was not the father of it. "Summe culque." It was a Frenchman, M. Leon Bourgeois, who, during the Hague Conference, crystallized in these words the notion of an international law tribunal.

For months past, by adopting this formula of a League or Society of Nations, the Entente Governments have affirmed their desire to substitute for force in the arrangement of disputes a method of settlement without violence on principles of equity. Though some have made certain reserves, there does not appear to be any real divergence on this point amongst the Allied States.

Moreover, the enemy leaders themselves—Herrn Bismarck, von Papen, and von Hertling—speak of the Society of Nations and of disarmament, imagining, even, that they have always spoken of them. Herr von Papen, disregarding the fact that Germany prevented the Hague Conference from accomplishing their full purpose, impudently declares that she was one of the first to advocate the formation of a League of Nations.

This is all very well, and a superficial observer might suppose that the Society of Nations had now its way. If it is true that we have only to establish this judicial machinery now to settle territorial and political questions, then, obviously, we must make peace. In reality, since President Wilson launched his famous formula, we cannot say that much progress has been made. The President of the great American Republic has not given us a detailed scheme. The Committee which M. Ribot set up in France, and which was presided over by M. Bourgeois, has accomplished, it is said, an admirable work. For a long time M. Clemenceau left it in his pigeon-hole, but now it has been communicated, under pledge of great secrecy, to the Allied Governments.

WHAT IS A SOCIETY OF NATIONS?

But ordinary mortals do not know exactly what the gods of the diplomatic Olympus mean by "the Society of Nations," they can only conjecture. Yet they argue hotly about it. Some say we must have the Society of Nations at once, others declare that we must wait awhile. Some, again, argue that we cannot have a Society of Nations amongst nations unless they offer mutual safeguards. If for certain nations the most solemn engagements are but "scrap of paper," how can I pledge myself (with them) to abide by rules and arbitrations which they will not carry out? Can I form a society with thieves or assassins?

On the other hand, another group says: If the Society of Nations can only be formed between the Entente nations—democratic nations offering every guarantee—will not another society of nations form itself in direct opposition? Thus, we see we are not the Central Ocean constellation contemplated by the Middle Europe constellation. In such circumstances, would not our desire to establish a little justice and regularity in the world simply end in perpetuating on the largest scale the most frightful of conflicts?

It is time for the most responsible and competent men to draw up proper rules and bring this crisis to a proper end. And yet, do we need the solemn opinion of competent men to know which direction to take? It is the duty of statesmen to define a policy, but public opinion can at least indicate the direction of that policy.

Now what is wanted? It is a question of establishing amongst all the nations a society, the members of which undertake to observe the rules. We need not determine whether, because of sentiment or because of our passions or even personal feelings, such a nation should be admitted into the society. The nations which unite they may be all the nations of the earth—will do so by self-interest, by necessity, and because they have no other way of escape from the horrors of war.

And then with a view to avoiding those horrors they will impose on themselves a certain number of rules. Individuals have recognized that in order to exist in communities—and communal life was necessary in face of the natural forces arrayed against man—they must establish rules. They recognized that in order to escape from the domination of force and brutality they would have to accept the acts of a superior authority. Nevertheless, those who are law-breakers and those capable of becoming thieves and assassins live side by side with us in the national society. They live there in the certainty that if they are known to commit misdemeanours, they will be punished for them. This certainty, doubtless, prevents them in some cases from committing them. This is an essential condition to our social life.

It should be so in a Society of Nations. Even in the midst of the horrors of the present war, the nations have realized that they must establish a society amongst themselves. They will be punished, thereby, as much as economic and material needs as by a desire to avoid the horrors of war. But a society will be possible without a formal agreement, it will be possible by all nations that

AEROPLANE IN WATER-SPOUT.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

[By M. ALBERT THOMAS (the famous Socialist Statesman).]

A pilot of the Royal Air Force has written a letter telling how he flew through a waterspout. "I saw ahead of me through the water on my goggles and the mist of rain what appeared to be a whirl of cloud about two or three feet thick, and never bothered any more about it until I hit it. Then all my time for what seemed about two hours was spent in boistering about it for what I thought was a whirl of cloud and was a more or less solid column of water rushing down and surrounded by a whirlpool of air. It was a waterspout they told me afterwards. My machine just went spinning over and around in any sort of way. All I could do was to hold on tight. Water, sand, and engine oil seemed to be concentrating around me, and I felt quite alarmed. After what seemed to be hours I found myself clear of it all in a more or less natural position quite close to the ground. So after circling around to collect myself I landed. The place was flooded, and everyone under cover. They looked quite surprised to see me, and asked if I came through the storm and did I see the waterspout. I never want to see another, from air or any rate."

question becomes simple. It is no mere matter of accepting this or that nation or of deciding whether the Society is to be closed or open. It will be open to all the nations who accept the rules and offer guarantees for their observance.

What rules? In the first place, there comes, naturally, the engagement to respect the rights of people to dispose of themselves, and, secondly, the engagement to have recourse, in the regulation of future conflicts, only to judicial remedies, to courts of arbitration and conciliation boards. The employment of force should be exclusively reserved to the Society of Nations itself, as the supreme authority in the case where one of the associated states resists its decisions. Finally, the nations must be able to give valid undertakings.

IS THE HONOUR ENHANCED?

There has been much discussion as to whether the Hohenzollerns are eligible for the Society of Nations. At first President Wilson was very categorical on the subject. He excluded the Hohenzollerns from his international republic. It seemed to me that the sentence was peremptory, and President Wilson was not able to abide by it. The guarantee that must be required of a people is that it shall itself decide for peace or war, and that public opinion, supported by democratic institutions, shall determine the national policy. Perhaps it is true that no Hohenzollern would accept either the control of armaments, or the regular vote of popular representation on a question of peace or war, or the mechanism of democratic control. It may be necessary for the Hohenzollerns to disappear that Germany may enter the Society of Nations.

But this is not the way to formulate the first condition, especially by men who wish to respect the internal organization of each nation. Should the democratic conditions of membership of the Society be fulfilled, very nations should enter into the common society.

ALLIES' CLEAN DUTY.

Bearing in mind these considerations, it is easy to see what ought to be the action of the Allies. They must found at once amongst themselves their Society of Nations. They have lived long enough. They must establish not only unity of command but unity of policy. They must enunciate the common principles of government and action which unite them. They must solidify and render more viable the organizations by which they maintain material life or national defence. Again, they must create at once amongst themselves the rules of arbitration to which they agree to submit.

Their Society thus formed, the Allies shall not say to the enemy peoples: "You are unworthy to come in." Instead, they will say: "Here are the regulations by which we have bound ourselves. Submit to them and you may come with us." Thus the enemy peoples will awaken to all the crimes committed by their Governments. This will they understand that it is only by conforming to justice that their Governments become worthy of governing them. Thus they will understand that the Entente nations do not wish to exterminate them or reduce them to impotence and weakness, but that they wish simply to protect themselves against the abuse of force and violence. Thus will they comprehend the full value of life under a democracy. Thus will the Entente perfect the victories of its heroic soldiers by victories of public opinion and of diplomacy.

The associations which in England, America and France have been established to spread abroad the idea of a Society of Nations ought to expedite their labour. They should find the common factor in their programmes. By firm and united resolutions they should hasten the work of their Governments.

To substitute justice and order for force, and to treat the world on right for traditional treaties which are all the more of a right-thinking man, we shall then, good citizens, find where Daily Chronicle.

SHIPPING AND WIRELESS.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

[By M. ALBERT THOMAS (the famous Socialist Statesman).]

The first requisite for Singapore is to restore the shipping business to its former flourishing condition, indeed, to increase the facilities for the quick service and despatch of vessels. Steps have already been taken with commendable speed to remove the restrictions on the publication of shipping news and renewing communication with incoming ships through the Commercial Wireless Installation.

The "Singapore Free Press." A further step will be the removal of the examination service, though it may be necessary for immigration and alien passenger supervision to substitute something for this. This restriction on movement of native craft about the harbour, has, we understand, been removed, and vessels are free to come in and go out at night, thus helping to serve the minor trade of fishboats, trading craft, and those boats coming into Singapore with provisions from the outside islands.

There is a rumour that the last shot fired in anger during the war—we hope it is the last shot—came from one of the forts about Wednesday last, when a German submarine disguised as a fishing boat, with its whole crew of two on deck, attempted to pass the diligent guardians of the port without complying with the regulations. The only question remaining is who is to pay for the shot? General opinion among shipping men is that a quicker and better system of meeting incoming vessels will have to be devised. The staff of Boarding Officers will have to be brought up to full strength, and the department perhaps relieved of the necessity of acting as postal agents and looking after the mails, except in a very few instances. The double work is economical of men but wasteful of time, although it might be argued that the double service would not be economical on the whole. As regards ocean ships better facilities must be afforded for making ready for their arrival at the wharf. The larger vessels in the near future will all be provided with wireless and operators and can communicate with the commercial wireless station. Even on the smaller boats small installations will probably be provided.

Here we digress to point out the opening there is for Straits boys of English education to be trained as wireless operators. For years there will be steady demand for this class of worker, and judging from the terms offered not long ago, it will be a means of making a good living. The commercial station could train any number of operators and there is only wanting some means of bringing the boys and the school together. The question naturally arises whether the Colony should depend upon the ship to announce its arrival within speaking distance of the Port, or whether the present antiquated and often blamed system of signalling should not be supplemented by the establishment of a wireless installation on the Hornburgh Light, to pass on to the Port signalling authorities the names of all ships passing the light-house. The station is some thirty miles distant from Singapore, so that the installation would not be a costly one, and it would give a good three hours for pilots, the wharf people, and whoever else was concerned, to get ready. The signalling authority in the Port must be centralized and messages from ships to shore by wireless, from all the light houses that are so used and from the visual observers at Singapore itself, should be received by and sent out by a local Wireless signalling station. An express of the main of the Port Office publication might be desirable, but the same object could be attained by an arrangement with the newspapers, since the city has both morning and evening papers. The publication would not do away with the necessity of informing the Pilot Association, the Shipping Office, the Harbour Board, and the agents of the ship, but it would inform the general trading public, the consignees of cargo or the friends of passengers, and the trading public, when all is said, does help largely to make the shipping of the place the important factor that it is in our prosperity. Later on the talk of wireless press service will come to the front, for by sending out from the Port, at stated hours to all ships within the radius of the commercial station a summary of the day's news, such advertisements would be given to the facilities of the station that public usage would inevitably grow and help to swell the revenues from the station. This service, being of the nature of a luxury, may wait but the other matters touched upon above call for urgent attention. The passing of war makes it more than ever necessary that every step to facilitate reconstruction should be taken without delay, for only by economy and organization—the former term not to be confused with parsimony—can we make up the losses that our trade has suffered during the war.

NOVEMBER'S WORK.

During the month of November the City Hall Work Party packed the following: 147 pairs pyjamas, 144 shirts, 432 vests, 118 bed-jackets, 24 reversible bed-jackets, 133 pairs socks, 121 pairs surgical socks, 33 pairs called bandages, 4 dress eye bandages, 145 handkerchiefs, 219 food covers, 40 terycloths, 5 pairs comfort boots, 3 small pads, 5 mops, 40 washers, 51 shrouds, 30 mosquito nets, 13 dozen small pillows, 127 pocket bandages, 19 Gossamer, 24 pairs of trousers, 31 triangular bandages, 5 remon shirts and 4 Poomon jackets.

The No. 1 Department packed: 136 pairs knee-caps, 133 pairs socks, 30 caps, and 81 muffs. These were sent North and were made by the City Hall, the Wesleyan Church and the U. S. F. C. Work Parties.

The following articles were given to local troops: 66 shirts, 140 vests, 133 pairs socks, 88 handkerchiefs, 15 helmets, 133 pairs socks, 63 muffs, 186 pairs knee-caps and 11 caps, and 2 cases of bandages picked in Gossamer given to the Military Hospital, Boreas Road.

F. LAMBERT (for Mrs. N. J. Gibb.)

The Royal Engineers Entertainment Club held a dance in their Theatre in Wellington Barracks last night. There was a fairly large attendance including Captain M. W. Buck, R.E., and party. The music provided by Mrs. May, at the piano, Sergeant Major Jenkins (piano), and Sergeant White (violin), was excellent, and most of those dancing remained until midnight.

A Committee in Tientsin, consisting of the Acting Consul-General, Mr. Handley-Derry, Major Nathan, G.M.C., R.E., Messrs. Carter, Hunt and Henderson, have issued a circular asking for subscriptions in order to make a suitable acknowledgement to Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, the ablest editor of the Peking & Tientsin Times, for services rendered to the Allied cause throughout the past four years in the columns of his paper.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

[By M. ALBERT THOMAS (the famous Socialist Statesman).]

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A Chinese tea house keeper living in an unnumbered match in the Kwai Chung village, Tain Wan district, reports to the police that at about midnight on the 5th inst., two men, one armed with a chopper, broke into the match and after gagging him, they bound his hands and feet to a post in the match and stole \$3.50 from his person. The thieves afterwards ransacked the place and stole clothing to the value of \$10.50.

The members of the R.G.A. Sergeant's Mess, Victoria Barracks, held a whist drive in their mess last night. Despite other attractions many turned up to take part and the drive was a successful one, thanks to Master Gunner May and Sergeant Major Youngman, who made very adequate arrangements. The following were the prize winners: Ladies, 1st, Mrs. Goldsmith, 2nd, Mrs. Lyth, 3rd, Mrs. Duffield. Gentlemen, 1st, Staff Sergeant Houghton, A.O.C., 2nd, Mr. Davis, 3rd, Mr. Ryder. Consolation prizes, Mrs. Rasmussen, and Sergeant Edder, Manchester Regt.

Sir Francis Agles, Inspector General of Customs, who has been inspecting Canton and West River ports, is expected again in Hongkong early next week from Leppa (Macao) in the Customs cruiser Pingching. After a day or two in Hongkong the Inspector General will proceed in the Pingching to Shanghai by way of the coast ports. Sir Francis Agles, with whom is Lady Agles, is accompanied by Mr. D. C. Dick, Engineer-in-Chief, and Mr. J. C. G. Anderson as Secretary.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FRIDAY.

FOOTBALL.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

[By M. ALBERT THOMAS (the famous Socialist Statesman).]

This match, in connection with the 3rd Division of the Hongkong League, was played at the Happy Valley yesterday. A little superiority throughout the game enabled the soldiers to score at fairly frequent intervals, scoring one goal in the first half and two in the second. Evans, Nicholls and Strange scored the goals for the Soldiers, the University failing to "find" the net. Result:—3rd Div. R.G.A., 3; University, 0.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, 325 PICCOLI GROUNDNOTS, (in fine condition) For samples and inspections. Apply to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1918, commencing at 5.30 p.m., at Ah King's Slipway, Wanchai, THE GAEL-OLAS YACHT "BEATRICE" Fitted with Oiler Motor and Sails, Anchor, etc., etc. On view: Now. Terms:—As usual. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SILVER-WARE, comprising:—Vases, Photo-frames, Powder Boxes, Tea Caddies, Cigarette Boxes and Cases, Ornaments, etc., etc. Also Gold Necklaces, Watch Chains and Charms, Bar-rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Cuff Links, Jades and Pearl Ornaments, etc., etc. On view from Tuesday the 10th December. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 13th December, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, No. 3, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A HOUSE or LOFT or VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Double and single Bedsteads, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Double and single Wardrobes, Upholstered Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Armchairs, a quantity of Dining Room Furniture, including Dinner and Tea Services, E.P. Ware, Cutlery, and Glass Ware, Electric Table Lamps and Office Furniture, etc., etc. Also A quantity of GOOD BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, typewriters, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue) Terms:—Cash. GEORGE & HUGHES, Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

WHAT IT SHOULD BE.

[By M. ALBERT THOMAS (the famous Socialist Statesman).]

THE Home for BLIND GIRLS and the EBEN-EBEN SCHOOL will have their Sale of Hand-knitted Articles from the 9th till the 14th of December, between 9—12 a.m. and 2—6 p.m. in the lower rooms of the Russian Mission Chapel, Bonham Road, opposite St. Stephen's College. All friends and those who are interested are cordially welcomed.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO. LIMITED.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FRIDAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 10.)

REITERATED DEMAND FOR SOLO'S RESIGNATION.
Amsterdam, November 30th.
A telegram from Berlin states that the Council has requested the Council of the People's Mandatories to bring about the resignation of Dr. Solo as speedily as possible, and to immediately cease all documents relating to foreign affairs and the old regime.

ELECTION OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Amsterdam, November 30th.
The Berlin Council of the People's Mandatories has fixed the election of the Constituent Assembly for February 15th, subject to the approval of the Congress of Soviets, which will meet on December 15th.

STRONG IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT.

Berlin, December 1st.
Besides the counter-revolutionary incidents reported in several Rhenish towns, the existence of an Imperialist Movement Army is confirmed by a speech of Herr Moltke, President of the Berlin Soviet, who said that a squadron of dragons would return to barracks in Berlin on November 30th. They had obeyed the order of the Commander to cheer the Kaiser. A number of soldiers' councils in the vicinity of Berlin were working on behalf of the reactionaries.
It is added that documents incriminating the old regime had been burned in the Berlin public office.

BELGIANS OCCUPY NEUSS.
London, December 5th.
A Belgian communiqué states:—Our cavalry occupied Neuss and Odenkirchen.

BRITISH TROOPS ENTER THE TYROL.
Amsterdam, December 4th.
British troops have entered the Tyrol.

GUILTY MUST BE PUNISHED.

London, December 4th.
Mr. Auckland Geddes, in a speech at Reading, declared that Enver Pasha and the ex-kaisers of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary must be tried and shot, if they are convicted.

THE EX-KAISER.

GERMAN CROWN RENOUNCED.

Amsterdam, November 30th.
A telegram from Berlin containing the text of a document signed by the Kaiser has been published. He renounces the Crowns of Prussia and the Empire and releases officials and officers from their oath of fealty.

A REMINDER FROM PARIS.

Paris, November 30th.
It is semi-officially pointed out that the Kaiser's abdication applies only to himself.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S RENUNCIATION.

Amsterdam, December 4th.
The Norddeutsche Zeitung states that the Crown Prince is about to publish a personal renunciation of his rights.
The proclamation does not mention the rights of his issue.

A MURDERER'S FATE.

Paris, December 2nd.
Madame Prioux, whose husband was killed in the torpedoing of the Spanish 1918 has lodged, in the Cour de Cassation, a charge of murder against the Kaiser.
In this connection it should be noted that an extradition Treaty exists between France and Holland.

A COMMON CRIMINAL.

London, December 5th.
The Daily Mirror's correspondent at Amsterdam states:—
The ex-Kaiser has made the following statement: "I am threatened with criminal charges which I must face. Therefore, I must reserve my statement until the charges are brought. Further more, I am a private citizen and must be loyal to the present German Government and cannot make a declaration possibly compromising others."

HOLLAND'S POSITION.

The Hague, December 1st.
The Government has appointed a Commission to report on the position which the ex-Kaiser occupies in Holland, and to enquire into the relationship of the Dutch Government to the legal questions which may arise from his admission to and stay in Holland.

FOOD CONSERVATION WEEK.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

Washington, December 2nd.
The food conservation week for the relief of the world opened yesterday with an appeal by Mr. Chase Hoover, Food Controller, which was read in all churches in the country, to renew the service to mankind by helping through the Food Conservation to feed 300,000,000 persons in North America, Belgium, Central Russia, South Europe, Poland, and Armenia. The appeal says: "The end of the war has not released the Americans from the Government's pledge to the Inter-Allied Food Council to meet the Allied food programme. The same populations must be fed, and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves."
Besides supplying those to whom we are already pledged, we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of saving the lives of those millions in short-clothed territories who are facing actual starvation."

ITALY'S EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.

London, November 30th.
Sir Erich Geddes, in a speech, said that the British Cruiser Squadron, which raised the sea route from the Orkneys to the North Sea, had intercepted 1,000 ships trying to supply the enemy. Under the command of the ships had captured the

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ASTOUNDING TURKISH BRUTALITY.

London, November 30th.
Reuters has received from a Greek source figures showing that in the spring of 1918 the Turks deported 700,000 Greeks, of whom 500,000 are now refugees in Greece.
Since the war to the end of 1917, the Turks deported 2,100,000 Greeks and Armenians, of whom 900,000 Armenians and 100,000 Greeks were massacred.
Two hundred thousand mobilized Greeks were put to death or died of their sufferings.
A great number of women and children were forcibly converted into Islamism. Others were killed or committed suicide.
Greek property taken by the Turks and Germans is valued at three thousand million francs.

300 GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK.

London, November 30th.
Information obtained by the Admiralty shows that 300 German submarines were sunk prior to the Armistice, out of a total of 400.

THE ARMISTICE.

LIKELY TO BE PROLONGED.

Paris, December 4th.
The French Press observes that, owing to the slowness of the Germans in handing over locomotives and wagons, it is impossible that the work can be completed before December 15th.
Armistice will be prolonged, and consequently, peace negotiations will be delayed.
Conversations between the Allies, when President Wilson will be present, will probably begin on December 15th.
Attention has been drawn to the French Press, to the German Staff plan of preparing a small but solid Army to drag out the negotiations in the hope of extorting extensive concessions.
The Germans are said to be constituting food-stocks to tide over the critical months of May and June, so that, during the final negotiations, the Allies would be powerless to put effective pressure on Germany.

AMERICAN DELEGATION.

Washington, November 30th.
President Wilson will personally be the head of the American Peace Delegation.
The other members would be Mr. Robert Lansing, Colonel House, General Bliss, and Mr. Henry White, ex-Ambassador in France and Italy.

BRITAIN WILL MAINTAIN NAVAL DEFENCE.

London, December 4th.
Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said that the Admiralty have decided that it was unnecessary to demand the evacuation of the Baltic.
The Government had decided on the nationalization of railways.
We intended to make Germany pay to the utmost farthing—for the harm done in gold, shipping, securities and other available liquid assets.
Britain, he said, entered the Peace Conference absolutely determined that no limitations would be imposed on her right to maintain her naval defence.

NO MITIGATION OF TERMS.

Copenhagen, December 4th.
A telegram from Berlin states that Admiral Beatty has refused the German request to mitigate the Armistice regarding trade and fishing in the North Sea.

RESTITUTION BY GERMANY.

Paris, December 4th.
The Germans have begun restitution under the Armistice. They have already paid \$200,000,000 of the gold expropriated from Russia to the Allies who retain it till the conclusion of peace.
The Germans are daily restoring the works of art stolen from France.
The value of those already returned is estimated at \$25,000,000.

GERMANY RETURNING STOLEN GOLD.

London, November 30th.
The weekly report of the Imperial Bank of Germany indicates that Germany has paid the Allies \$10,000,000 in gold under Article Nineteen of the Armistice, providing, inter alia, for the restitution of cash and securities taken from the invaded territories, and gold taken by Germany from Russia and from Rumania.

Accommodation has been made by the War Trade Board of United States that the lifting of the armistice in Europe makes possible considerable re-traffic of the exportation of commodities heretofore consigned to the United States for war purposes, but the board indicates that tonnage continues to be a controlling factor in the situation on account of the need of supplying the large number of American troops in Europe and elsewhere and of carrying commodities for foreign relief and construction. The board indicates that it is impossible, therefore, to determine at the present time when there will be any increase in tonnage engaged in irregular trade.

On the suspension of the Examination Service for the first time since the outbreak of war, the Central Office for manufacturing states to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by the Artillery and the Electric Searchlight Engineers, both Regular and Local, during the whole period of the War. For more than four long years the Searchlight Engineers have kept their ceaseless vigil by night supported by the Batteries, and it is probably due to their vigilance so the Navy by the faithful performance of the warships and monotone duty that this harbour has been immune from any attack.

The Major General is also mindful of the fact that the Searchlight members of the Hong Kong Defence Corps on every hour of duty have had to perform their ordinary daily avocations of the war, and they have not only kept their vigilance but have also been able to carry out their special duty.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

SUNDAY IN ADVENT, Dec. 8th.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Service: Metcalf.
Hymns: 553, 47, 333, 313, 561.
Responses: Ferial: Venite, Hayes; Psalms, Ferial: Psalms, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

God Save the King.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

SUNDAY IN ADVENT, Dec. 8th.

Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Responses: Ferial: Venite, Elvey; Psalms: 33, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 86

ENTERTAINMENT